THE GENESEE FARMER.

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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

THE SEASON.

It is not often that we hear people complaining that Providence has been too liberal in bestowing upon them the good things of this world, yet many do so now. Perhaps there never was a more general crop of garden and orchard fruits in this section of country, than there is this season; and yet, those who have watched their growth with care, and anticipated many a luxurious repast for themselves and friends, now hardly dare to taste the most delicate production of their gardens. This is what Solomon would have called "vexation of spirit." We were walking the other day in a gentleman's garden, and admiring the growth of his apricot trees, when he observed, "they had produced a fine crop of fruit this season, but that he had them collected and flung to his hogs, to prevent his children from eating them." Should the Cholera continue until the general crop of peaches ripen, we fear that many will not have control enough over their appetites to abstain entirely from them, whatever may be the consequence.

GRAPES.

Most of the tender kinds of foreign varieties which were not buried last winter, were badly injured, which was never known to happen in the Genesee Country before, since it has been settled. There probably will not be half a crop. But the Isabellas, Catawbas, Alexanders, and other American varieties, are very prolific.—There is one vine of four years old in this village, which is said to have more than three thousand clusters on it, and looking very fine.

HORTICULTURE.

Those who are fond of Horticulture should remember that the season for budding will soon be past, therefore they should lose no time. Those who budded early should examine their buds, to see if any have failed; if so, have them replaced. The ligatures should be removed before they injure the branches budded. In budding young peach trees of the first year's growth, the nearer to the ground it is done the better, for when so placed, they are not as liable to be injured by winters as when placed higher.

TO FARMERS.

For the benefit of the readers of the Genesee Farmer, the Editor would be glad to receive communications respecting the wheat crops of the present summer, from different parts of the country, in season for publication before the time of sowing shall arrive. Answers to the following questions might be useful to many:

What variety of wheat has produced the best crops in the neighborhood of the writer?

What soil has produced the greatest quantity and finest quality of wheat?

What was the course of preparation of such soils, together with the time of sowing, and quantity of seed per acre?

TO J. M.

Some time during the month of June, a communication was received from J. M., respecting caterpillars, making inquiries as to their habits, &c. We intended to have given it an immediate insertion, but from the confusion of business, it was mislaid until it was too late to benefit the writer. We hope to be excused for the neglect, and assure him that it was not for want of respect to him that it was omitted. We hope to be more careful in future, and should be glad to hear from him often.

BREAD.

Most people are fond of bread mixed with *milk*, but many inhabitants of villages and cities are not able to procure it, not keeping cows, and the cost of milk by the quart being often too expensive to allow them the use of it. The following cheap substitute for milk, renders the bread such a perfect imitation, both in taste and tenderness, to the *milk mixed*, that the nicest connoisseur would not detect the difference. The secret is simply this: To good *emptyings* or *yeast*, and sufficient warm water to mix a *bach* of six or eight common sized loaves, add as much sweet *hog's lard* as a table spoon will lift, or say three or four ounces, which must be intimately mixed, and well baked. The extra cost is not more than two cents; the bread keeps longer, is sweeter, without crust, and to our palate superior, when a little stale, to any kind we have ever eaten.

PEACHES.

Of this most delicious fruit we are promised a most plenteous supply of all its various kinds; from the backwardness of the season, they will not come into market as early as usually by ten or fourteen days. Some of the early nutmegs are now ripening, but they are rather a trifling concern compared with the red and yellow Rareripes, Melanctons and Kensingtons, which in this region are in season from the first to tenth of September; and we are even now anticipating the time, when we may indulge ourselves on *our last lingering item* of the Almighty's bounty, that dietic homilies have not been thundered against by special medical councils in these times of *pestilence and vegetable famine*. If there is one vegetable besides the staff of life, that is natural and inoffensive to the human stomach and bowels, it is a good ripe peach; and the moderate use of them, with due deference to the hundred and one denunciations and *grannyisms* of the day, we humbly opine will injure no one; but, *caveat emptor*, let every one judge for himself.

We were presented with a basket of ripe scarlet nutmeg peaches, of a new variety, on the 16th inst. from the garden of Samuel Clark, Esq. of Greece, on the Ridge Road. They were of the size of the Orleans plum, cling stones, and tolerably well flavored.

The weather had been remarkably fine in England when the Sheffield sailed, and every prospect of abundant crops. The grain market was consequently dull.

EATON'S GEOLOGICAL TEXT BOOK.

We have received from our much respected friend, Professor A. Eaton, one of his second edition of this work. The Agricultural community are hardly aware of the benefits which they have received from the establishment of the Rensselaer Institute. Much credit is due to the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, for his liberality in establishing and supporting this institution; and, under his patronage, there are but few men that would have done more for our country, or the Science of Geology, than has been done by Professor Eaton. It appears to have been a leading feature in the character of this man, to search out facts appertaining to Geology, and to lay them before the public in that plain and simple manner, that the most learned might receive additional instruction, and the novitiate be led on in a familiar manner, to comprehend all that has yet been developed with regard to the arrangement of matter, or the Geological structure of the Earth. Geology, like Chimistry, when studied with regard to Agriculture, is of vast importance, as it directs the farmer where he is to look for a peculiar soil, adapted to certain crops, and where he is not to expect it, so far as respects those which are formed by disintregation of the superincumbent rocks.

As Professor E. has an article on the application Geology, as the basis of the Science of Agriculture, we give it to our readers as one of the most useful extracts which we can select for this number:

APPLICATION OF GEOLOGY;

AS THE BASIS OF THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

SOILS.

An error of importance had prevailed among geologists, on the subject of the origin of soils, until a classification of detritus was established. Cuvier's theory of the earth did much towards the present improved state of that department of geological knowlege. But Schoolcraft suggested the first thought ever published, on a classification, which is in accordance with the present views of geologists on that subject; though his nomenclature was different.*—Near the same time Conybeare, Buckland, and others, gave a character to it, which will endure.

It seems to be demonstrated, that anti-deluvial detritus (called the tertiary formation) is a deposit, as independent and distinct, as secondary rocks. It cannot be traced immediately to any adjoining rocks.—Consequently its character cannot be explained by referring to other strata; unless we admit the general principle that all deposites, made after the deposition of the lower part of the argillite, consist of fragments of the older rocks.

The principle heretofore received then, that soils depend for their constituent characters on underlaying rocks, cannot be received any farther than as applied to *anal-luvion*. All other kinds of soil have characters as independent as transition or secondary rocks; and they may be classified now, with as much accuracy.

FERTILITY OF SOILS.

1. Fertility of merely earthly soils does not

* See my index to the Geology of the Northern States, 2d ed. 1820.

depend on their ultimate chimical elements. Pulverized emery, which is almost pure alumine, will have the same influence upon vegetation as pulverized quartz, which is nearly purely silex. Hence the reason that Davy, and other distinguished chimists, have disappointed agriculturists by their analyses; which were founded on such mistaken views.

2. The perfection of earthly soils, without any reference to animal, vegetable, or other adventitious matter, requires the following constituents in due proportion: 1. *Stones* and *pebbles* sufficient to keep the soil open and loose. 2. *Clay* sufficient to absorb and to hold water in a just proportion. 3. *Fine sand* in sufficient quantities to prevent the clay from baking into a compact mass, in time of drouth. Also to prevent its retaining so much water in the winter season, as, by expansion during the freezing of the water, to draw the roots of vegetables from the earth—called the winter-killing process.

To select a farm for purchasing, or to improve land by artificial means, without the application of manures, requires particular attention to these proportions.

Vegetables receive their chief support from the atmosphere; and the whole of it, when they grow in clean, pure, unmanured earth. Neither dry sand nor baked clay will absorb the nutritious gases. Duly moistened earth absorbs carbonic acid, ammonia, and other nutritious gases, which are received from the soil by the fibrous rootlets, for the use of plants. Charcoal and other carbonaceous matters, absorb these gases with great avidity. Hence the great value of carbonaceous manures, as rotted straw, charcoal, &c. But a due proportion of moisture is essential to absorption in all cases. Hence the importance of an attention to soils in reference to the absorption and retention of water. Hence too the importance of frequently stirring and disturbing the dry surface of the soil, in time of drouth, by hoeing, ploughing, &c., in order to present a moist surface to the atmosphere; without which, nutritious gases cannot be absorbed.

Carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, and all the soluble salts, as well as putrifying vegetables and animals, should be considered as manures. They all act, either as absorbents, like charcoal; stimulants, like gypsum, muriate of lime, &c.; or as furnishing nutritious matter by their decomposition, like fish, rotted straw, &c. Therefore the geological agriculturist studies chiefly the proportions of *stones*, *pebbles*, *clay* and *sand*. The study of that part of geology which relates to *detritus*, is the true study of the first principles of elementary agriculture.

By a reference to the system of classification, in the preceding part of this text book, it will be seen, that all detritus is distributed into eight deposites. 1. Plastic clay. 2. Marly clay. 3. Marine sand. 4. Shell marl. 5. Diluvion. 6. Ultimate diluvion. 7. Post deluvion. 8. Analluvion. After studying the character of these deposites, nothing more is required than a mere application of common sense to each particular case.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

1. *Plastic clay.* This stratum is rarely found at the surface of the earth, except at its out-croppings in banks. It is destitute of any material portion of carbonate of lime—being the clay used by potter-bakers.—Without any intermixtures, it would bake in the dry season, and be running mortar in rainy weather. Intermixed with marine sand, it would be tolerably productive.—Wheat winter-kills in it more than in any other soil.

2. *Marly clay.* (London clay.) This stratum is almost universal in bottom grounds. Alone, it bakes in a drouth, and is mortar in a wet season. Wheat winter-kills in it. But it generally contains from fifteen to twenty per cent. of carbonate of lime, and considerable muriate of lime.—Wells dug in it, almost invariably furnish "hard waters," on account of the muriate of lime. These salts give it richness.—Therefore if it is duly mixed with marine sand (which generally overlays it) it forms rich and very durable soil. From near Lake Champlain to Greene county, on the west side of the Hudson, this clay, overlayed with marine sand, prevails. Also throughout most of the northern part of New-Jersey, along the valley of the Mississippi, &c. If the vast plains of *marine sand*, between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains, are generally underlayed with this clay, as they certainly are in some localities, next century may, under the hand of culture, enliven that barren waste with fruitful fields.

3. *Marine sand.* (Bagshot sand.) This stratum alone is a meagre barren soil; but makes an excellent kind when duly intermixed with the marly clay beneath it, as mentioned under marly clay. This stratum often passes into crag, or stratified gravel, hardpan, &c. The crag is a better soil alone, than the sand, excepting the hardpan and some other varieties, wherein the gravel is held together compactly by ferruginous, calcareous or clayey cement. But if duly intermixed with the marly clay, it forms a good soil.

4. *Shell-marl.* This deposit is a most excellent manure, when intermixed with any of the other soils—best in soils where clay predominates. It is chiefly carbonate of lime; but being made up of broken shells or minute species, it is always in a state suited to its application as a manure. But when alone, it is not very productive, especially in a dry season.

5. *Diluvion.* As this deposite is the most heterogenious of all deposits, it presents the characters of most other soils. In general it is very rich in vegetable manure; but it is often too loose, and requires an artificial intermixture of clay. It presents all its characters along the Erie canal, between the Little Falls and Genesee river. It frequently affords localities of vegetable mold, which may be advantageously carted upon other soils. As it is generally in narrow slips or small fields, the surrounding grounds may receive its benefits with but little carting.

6. *Ultimate diluvion.* This seems to have been a thin universal mantle, covering the earth in the first ages after the deluge. It still remains undisturbed in the most ancient forests. But in all cultivated grounds, has been intermixed with the underlaying soils. In its undisturbed state, it is the soil to which the word *loam* is most properly applied. Alone, it is a durable and rich soil, excepting where sand predominates. Mixed with other soils, it is always useful.

7. *Post-diluvion.* Near the sources of the waters, which deposited this soil, it is always too coarse and destitute of any fertilizing quality—remote from these sources, it is fine and rich—midway between these extremities, it is middling in character. But post-diluvion is, from the nature of its origin, exceedingly variable—every locality depending on the deposites from which the waters flowed.

8. *Analluvion.* This kind of soil is perpetually forming by the disintegration of rocks, whose surfaces are exposed. Its character depends entirely on the constituents of the rock. Therefore argillite and argillaceous graywacke produce, by disintegration, clay soils. Rubble wacke, granular quartz, and other quartzose rocks, produce sandy soil. Hornblende rocks produce a rich intermixture.* Limestone rocks, particularly argillaceous limestone, as the geodiferous lime rocks, produce a rich calcareous and alluminous soil.

Broken fragments of rocks disintegrate and become soils with a degree of rapidity, directly as the superficial measure of surface exposed to the disintegrating agents (water, air, and variation of temperature) is to their quantity of matter. Conseqnently lands may be suddenly enriched by throwing upon them limerock, hornblende rock, (whether basaltic or primitive) argillite, &c. in a finely pulverized state. Or they may be gradually and permanently enriched by scattering over them broken fragments, one inch, or two inches in diameter. The rock must be selected according to the original components of the soil; so as to supply what appears to be deficient. Tabular spar (a fragile variety of carbonate of lime, or limerock) which abounds along the western side of Lake Champlain, has recently been applied, with astonishing success, in the finely pulverized state. In the fragmented state, it had been applied for several years, to great advantage. No farmer is more opposed to mere speculative theory than myself; but facts place the advantages of strewing soils with pulverized rocks and fragments, beyond the reach of speculation.

GEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

The chemical analysis of soils with a view to detect their ultimate elements, has promised much—particularly in the hands of Davy. But it has, in all cases, disappointed the hopes of the practical farmer, for reasons given under Fertility of Soils. It is to the Geologist, not the Chimist, that the practical farmer must look for instruction, so far as *mere soils* are to be considered. The detection and application of stimulating earths and salts (as gypsum, lime, &c.) and of decomposed or decomposable vegetable matters, come within the province of the chimist.

Chimical analysis of soils, like other analysis of mineral bodies, give the ultimate elements in a manner, which is favorable to the pursuits of the student in chimistry and chimical mineralogy. The complicated mixtures of soils afford an excellent field for a trial of his strength in his

* Dr. E. James observes, (see Long's expedition, vol. 2, p. 402) that in the midst of the Great Desert near the Rocky Mountains, where all was "brown and desolate, as if recently ravaged by fire," the hills of greenstone trap, which consist essentially of *hornblende*, were covered with a green turf from their bases to their summits. This is a discovery of more value to agriculture than all that Sir H. Davy ever made; though to the mineralogist and chemist they are useful. But who knows the modest, the amiable, the excellent Edwin James? New England might be enriched by an attention to this subject—and would too, had Davy told us this fact.

first essays at analysis. This is, however, widely different from those researches and investigations, which the impatient anxiety of the farmer demands. The student is pleased with results, which evince the correctness of his preconceptions, and the adroitness of his manipulations, regardless of utility.

But those analyses, which belong exclusively to the chimist, detect fugitive and variable materials, which are not to be considered as a part of permanent soil. They may be varied from year to year at pleasure; and their proportions may be calculated as they are artificially varied, or they may be detected and estimated by the chemist after they are added. As vegetable and animal matter is a geological deposite, easily detected and always present in a greater or less proportion, it should be considered as a part of geological analysis.

Geological analysis of soils may be made, by pursuing the course of geological deposition in miniature. That is, soils may be deposited from water, in the assay glass or a common tumbler, after suitable preparations, so that the proportions of silex, alumine, animal and vegetable matter, water of combination, and power of absorbing, may be shown. These are the most important subjects of inquiry when the object is to improve the soil, or to judge of the best method of culture, or of the most profitable articles to be cultivated on particular fields or farms. The elevation of grounds, above the level of the ocean, and the degree of latitude, are also subjects of great importance. Humbolt's Equivalents, deduced from comparing the effects of high latitudes with mountain elevations, should be duly applied.

Formula for Geological analysis of Soils.

1. Select about one quart of soil which shall appear to be an average of the field.—Spread it out and make it as dry as it can be made by the sun's heat, after thoroughly intermixing all parts of it.

2. Pulverize it as fine as can be done by rubbing in the hands. Take half of it, and pick out, by the assistance of shaking in a dish, all roots, straws, &c., also all pebbles or grains over the size of a common pin-head.

3. Weigh out, of the finest of it, with accurate scales, three parcels of 200 grains each. First, for determining the water of combination. Second, for detaining the animal and vegetable matter. Third, for determining the silicious matter; or rather, the earthy part which does not combine with water excepting by superficial attraction of adhesion. The same parcel is also employed for determining the Aluminous part, and the power of Absorption.

4. Heat the first parcel in a crucible, or gallipot, constantly stirring it with a dry pine stick, until the stick becomes a little brownish from the heat, when pressed against the bottom of the crucible. Now weigh it, and set down the loss for *water of combination.*

5. Heat the second parcel, stirring as before with a glass rod or slip of window glass, until it is at a red heat, and no glimmering sparks to be seen. Weigh it, deduct the weight of the water of combination, and set down the remainder of the loss for *animal and vegetable matter.*

6. Put the third parcel into a pint of pure water. Stir it repeatedly for about ten minutes. Let it stand precisely three minutes for the silicious matter to settle. Pour off into another vessel, all the supernatant liquid and its contents. Add another pint of water to the silicious sediment. Let it settle just three minutes as before. Pour off all the supernatant liquid again. Dry the sediment about as dry as when weighed.—Weigh it and set it down for *silicious matter.*

7. Subtract the sum of the weights of the *water of combination*, the *animal and vegetable matter*, and the *silicious matter*, from 200 grains, and set down the remainder for *argillaceous matter.*

8. Pour into one glass vessel the two portions of supernatant liquid, which had been poured from the silicious matter, and note the time required for settling, so as to leave the liquid clear. Set the time down for *power of absorption.*

Analyses made by Dr. T. R. Beck and myself, of soils taken in the vicintty of Albany and Troy.

Upland loam. Absorption, 4 hours in settling.—Water of combination, 4 per cent.—Animal and vegetable matter, 5 per cent.—Silicious matter, 68 per cent.—Aluminous matter, 23 per cent.

Best lowland loam. Absorption, 3 hours in settling.—Water of combination, 4 per cent.—Animal and vegetable matter, 12 per cent.—Silicious matter, 58 per cent.—Aluminous matter, 26 per cent.

LOWELL, MASS.

The following account of this flourishing village, is given in a letter to the editor of the New-York Traveller, dated Lowell, July, 1832:

I have been here but a few hours, and hasten to give you the information I have obtained relative to this "great and growing" place. It is but a short time since Lowell was the almost "uninhabited, unsettled" part of the town of Chelmsford. It is situated at the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord rivers; the former of which separates it from Dracut on the north; the latter from Tewksbury on the east. It is twenty-five miles in a north east direction from Boston, and contains, at the present time, about ten thousand inhabitants. It derives its name from a gentleman who first introduced the manufacture of cotton into the United States. The Indian name is Wawassit. The water power is produced by a canal nearly two miles in length, sixty feet wide, and carrying eight feet in depth from its commencement above the head of Pawtucket Falls, on the Merrimack, to its termination at Concord. The entire fall is 32 feet. This power is distributed by lateral and other branches of the main canal, to the various points where it is wanted for use, and then discharged into the Merrimack or Concord, as the case may be. This water power, and a large amount of real estate, is the property of a company called the "Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River," with a capital of $800,000. I must here aeknowledge my "indebtedness" to the intelligent author of the Lowell Directory," for much of the information contained in this letter. The first manufacturing company, he says, in point of age as well as capital is the Merrimack. It has a capital of one and a half million of dollars, with five large brick factories, containing 26,000 spindles, and 1000 looms, and employs from 300 to 400 males, and from 8 to 900 females, and uses 500 bales, or 150,000 lbs. of cotton annually. It manufactures, bleaches and prints 6,500,000 yards annually.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company has a capital of $800,000, three huge brick factories, containing 15,000 spindles, 500 looms, and employs 900 operatives, 700 of whom are females. It consumes about 300 bales of cotton, manufactures 70,000 yards per week, or 3,540,000 yards per annum.—Two of the mills make twilled, the other plain. There are also bleach and print works belonging to this company, in which part of the goods are converted into calicoes and fancy articles. The Appleton Company, with a capital of $500,000, has two large brick factories, containing 9,500 spindles, 350 looms, and employs about 60 males, and 475 females. They use about 150,000 lbs. of cotton annually, and manufacture 80,000 yards per week, or above 4,000,000 per year.

The Lowell company, with a capital of $600,000 has one factory of cotton goods, containing 4,000 spindles, and 132 looms. They use about 100,000 lbs. of cotton annually,—and make 2,184,000 yards of cloth.—These are coarse goods, commonly called negro cloths. This company has a carpet factory, in which are made from 4 to 500 yards of carpeting weekly. They manufacture the Kidderminster and Brussels carpets, and elegant rugs, of various kinds and patterns; 175 males, and 200 females are employed in the two establishments. The Middlesex Manufacturing Company has a capital of $500,000, two factories, in which are 20,800 spindles, and 52 looms; 50 males and 100 females are employed—consume 150,000 lbs. of wool, and manufacture 100,000 yards of cassimere, at an average of $1,75, and 100,000 yards of cassinets, at an average of 75 cents. Three new companies have been recently formed, viz: the Suffolk, capital $450,000, Tremont, capital $500,000, and Lawrence, capital 1.200.000; and ten factories are 'beign' erected, some of which will soon be put in operation.

About a mile from the town, O. M. Whipple, Esq. has in operation powder works, at which 30,000 kegs, of 25 lbs. are made annually. The facilities of communication with Boston, by means of the Middlesex canal, and the excellent line of stages which run several times a day between Lowell and Boston, are all important advantages to a manufacturing town. The rail road has been commenced, and will probably be completed in the course of two years.

No place in the United States, if we except Rochester, in our own state, has increased in value and population with such rapidity as Lowell. Here the "pulpit and the press" flourish like a "green bay tree." Five or six houses have been erected in the course of a year or two past, and there are something like fifteen or sixteen churches—a daily newspaper, and seven or eight weeklies, two banks, and an institution for savings.

DOMESTIC SILK.—The editor of the Revenna (Ohio) Courier, says that he has just seen a beautiful Specimen of several hundred skeins of Domestic Silk, made in the family of Mrs. Squire, of Mantua, Portage county, the present season. They have another crop yet to make. Several persons in the town of Hiram in the same county, have also commenced the manufacture of silk.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Buffalo, 14th August, 1832.

Mr. Editor—It is some weeks since I have written the Genesee Farmer; and in truth I have but little excuse for neglecting it, unless it be the pressure of various cares and matters of business. But really, I had hoped, that among all your numerous subscribers, a goodly number would have contributed their share for the instruction and amusement of your readers. It appears however, with a few exceptions, that they have been other wise employed, and no doubt profitably so.

THE CHOLERA.

At the present time, I have little to say that can be interesting to you. Our summer has been an uncommonly dull, and a remarkably dry one. Dull, as our depopulated streets, empty stores, and almost vacant public houses can witness; and dry, as our diminished summer crops, and brown parched fields abundantly testify.—Never have I seen our county so lifeless, so dejected and dispirited. A terrible and desolating disease has begun its career over our land, carrying death and consternation in its progress.—Our larger towns have been cruelly stricken, and I cannot but hope, that the disease has almost passed us. It has so far, in mercy confined its ravages to our villages and cities; for had it extended into the farming neighborhoods among the sparse agricultural population, from the want of the convenient attendance of physicians, and a general knowledge of the disease and its treatment, its fatal effects can hardly be calculated.—But so far as my own knowledge has extended, our agricultural population have never enjoyed better health. And may it long continue! Soon may we hope for restoration to health, and a quiet state of feeling in those places which the Cholera has afflicted; and again will the cheerful hum of business greet the ear, and the eye be cheered with the sight of old neighbors and friends returning to their accustomed occupations and visits.

To a thoughtful mind, it has furnished matter of much speculation to watch the effect of a disease like the Cholera, in its approach among us. To see the timid flee, the invalid despond, and the irresolute waver and speculate as to its probable effects on his neighbor and himself; while the self-confident, opinionated, would-be philosopher casts his eye around upon the community, and with most pharisaical impudence confidently marks out sundry of his weaker and erring fellow worms, as fit and worthy victims of the Cholera. But the good citizen, the true philanthropist, and the honest man to his God and the community, quietly investigates the disease, looks out for its approach with calmness, and with becoming fortitude, buckles on his armor, and awaits its coming with composure; determined by all prudent means to avert, as far as in his power, its attacks, and stay, if possible, its desolating career. And much, great good is the result.—How many, careless of themselves, ignorant of the disease, and worthless even to the world, are by their watchfulness plucked from the jaws of disease and almost certain death; to say nothing of the hundreds that their timely precautions and persevering attention may have kept from imprudence, exposure, and sickness! And how much, too, in a little time is seen of the recklessness and profligacy of man, and upon how large a portion of humanity is all the experience, the advice, and the wisdom of the world wholly lost! In a little time, the Cholera, in its devastating march, leaving in its erratic path the vacant places of its unfortunate victims, will have passed; the temporary panic and affright which it occasioned will subside; the absent will return to their homes; the drunken and abandoned will go back to their wallowings; business and industry will resume their wonted cheerfulness—and the Cholera become a—matter of history.

Would the visitation of this disease induce our inhabitants to become temperate in their habits, to cleanliness in their premises and living, and to a proper appreciation of their own value to the world when under a correct influence, it might hardly be called a misfortune, notwithstanding the individual penalties with which it is attended; but such, judging of the future from the past, we have no claim to expect; and it may in all probability, therefore, be chronicled with the withering tempest, or the engulfing earthquake, as one of the natural, yet extraordinary evils 'which flesh is heir to.'

At Buffalo, we have had perhaps 150 cases of Cholera, and about 50 deaths by the disease, chiefly among the poorest and intemperate part of our population. A few cases among our better class have occurred, but in almost every instance where the premonitory symptoms have been attended to, the disease has been light and easily checked, or its strong attacks have been altogether resisted. The temperate, the cheerful, and regular part of our population, have generally, with the exception of the usual premonitory symptoms of Cholera, which have visited nearly all our population, enjoyed a high state of health; and the country around us was perhaps never healthier than now. The country people have visited us but little; so much so that the usual agricultural supplies of the season have been remarkably high. But the farmer, by remaining at home has had a better opportunity to improve his land and harvest his crops, securing greater abundance in autumn. The disease we hope is now passing from us, only a straggling case or two occurring for a few days past; and we soon anticipate the usual cheerful, lively, and business appearance of our infant city.

THE CROPS.

Our crops this season are light. Our spring was wet, cold, and backward; and for nearly two months after the warm weather commenced, we had very little rain. The grass crop has been about two-thirds of the usual amount, but of an extraordinary good quality. Wheat never was better. The quality excellent and well secured. Oats are light, but of good quality.—Corn light and backward, but fast improving, and may yet yield a tolerable crop. Our gardens have suffered much from the drouth, and insects were never more plenty. Our streets, lanes, fields and gardens have been for weeks literally covered with grasshoppers. They have attacked and devoured indiscriminately all kinds of field and garden crops, and in spots and patches, made great destruction. They are now plenty as ever. Of fruit, the crop will be small.—Apples are plentier than other kinds, but of those the supply will be light. Peaches, there are none. The winter, although it spared most of the trees, killed the fruit. Cherries were in tolerable plenty. Grapes are abundant, and of fine appearance. Plums are few, and will, in all probability, from appearances, be inferior in quality. Pears, there are very few. The smaller fruits have been plenty and of usual quality. Upon the whole, this may be set down as a meager fruit season.

Our trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, in their usual situation have shared the misfortunes of the season. From the want of rain, they have been stunted in their growth, and the flowers have not by far displayed their usual beauty or luxuriance. I anticipate, however, a prolonged and pleasant autumn, as I have found such usually to follow a dry summer. If so, from the tardy growth of our trees and shrubs, and their more mature and well ripened wood, they will better stand the cold of the ensuing winter, and next year yield an abundance of their choice fruits and delightful flowers, abundantly sufficient to repay us for the sparing bounties of the present season.

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY.

I was delighted with an essay on the appearance of the sky which is republished in the 31st number of the Farmer. The description is perfect. I had for some time observed the same appearances at Buffalo, and remarked it at the time to some of my friends. Our summer and autumn skies here are beautiful. I believe they can be no where surpassed. So splendid and gorgeous usually are our summer sunsets, that I have often wished that those who have so rapturously described the glowing sunsets of 'glorious Italy,' could have a full and frequent view of our evening skies on Lake Erie. During the fine weather of summer, after traversing three-quarters of his way through the heavens, and forming a most brilliant light through the serenest atmosphere, the sun usually becomes veiled in a bank of dense white clouds, that rise from the western horizon. As he sinks towards the surface, these shoot out the most picturesque and fantastic forms, and the whole western sky becomes one vast field of splendid and gorgeous colors. Gold, and purple, carmine, and violet, in all their glorious display of light and shadow, reflecting and shooting out innumerable rays of brilliant light, are seen in bold relief from a sky of the purest cerulean. This magnificent scene continues till near the setting of the sun, when this immense volume of cloud is seen raising itself like a curtain, and discovering the sun gradually sinking in one vast sheet of fire. The brilliancy of the clouds slowly disappears, and soon they scatter & are dispersed in light transient wreaths over the heavens. To this succeeds the Aurora Borealis, often issuing out from the northern sky in bright streams of silver light, almost surpassing the stars in brightness, and sometimes spanning the heavens with a broad belt of mellow phosphorescence. I have often questioned to myself whether the almost daily appearance of these evening clouds in the west had not their origin from those immense bodies of clear cold water which compose Lakes Huron and Michigan far to the west of us. Do not those exhalations, which must be in continued action from a heated atmosphere upon their waters, combine together in a greater or less degree according to the temperature of the air? I certainly believe that our uniform cloudy winters are caused altogether by the influence of these waters. And there is a serenity, elasticity, and coolness

in our atmosphere during our fine summer weather that I never have experienced elsewhere.

The present summer has been a remarkable exception. A grey, vapory appearance has characterized our sky almost continually. A pale, dreamy light like the sun half eclipsed has constituted our day, and a sluggish, sombre shadow has thrown a melancholy look upon our sunsets; for a brilliant one I have not seen this summer, altho' I have often and in vain watched for it.—I freely confess that I am not philosopher enough to account for these unusual appearances; but it certainly appears rational, that the animal, and even the vegetable world are measurable affected by it. Brute animals have in frequent instances within a few weeks past been discovered with some of the same appearances which occur in the prevailing Cholera that is now afflicting the human family. Animals have been found by the butchers, when killed to discharge little or no blood, and when opened, the blood was settled in black and coagulated masses near the heart, and the region of the stomach filled with its watery parts, and other secretions of the system. Is it not "An influence unseen that creeps abroad, and poisons all the air."

When the present season of alarm and disease shall have passed away, and opportunity be given for cool investigation and correct reasoning, it is to be hoped that some important truths may be elicited from these extraordinary appearances.—To the reflecting mind it would be matter of deep satisfaction, and to science an important acquisition. Yours truly, ULMUS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

ORNITHOLOGY.

Many birds that build on the ground, when disturbed, run along fluttering to lead the passenger from its nest or its brood; but I have no recollection of observing birds that build on bushes or trees, to practice this deception till I saw it this season in the blue-eyed yellow warbler.—The young birds were seated on a tree in the fruit garden. To lead me away from them, the parent tried all the tricks of the wood-cock; and though I had long been partial to this bird, on account of his amiable disposition and his useful industry, these efforts in defence of his young, rendered him still more of a favorite.

The following passage is copied from WILSON's Ornithology: "I once started a hen pheasant, with a single young one, seemingly only a few days old; there might have been more, but observed only this one. The mother fluttered before me for a moment, but suddenly darting towards the young one, seized it in her bill, and flew off along the surface through the woods, with great steadiness and rapidity, till she was beyond my sight, leaving me in great surprise at the incident. I made a very close and active search around the spot for the rest, but without success. Here was a striking instance of something more than what is termed blind instinct, in this remarkable deviation from her usual manœuvres, when she has a numerous brood. It would have been impossible for me to injure this affectionate mother, who had exhibited such an example of presence of mind, reason, and sound judgment, as must have convinced the most bigoted advocates of mere *instinct*. To carry off a whole brood in this manner, at once, would have been impossible; and to attempt to save one at the expense of the rest, would be unnatural.—She therefore usually takes the only possible mode of saving them in that case, by decoying the person in pursuit of herself, by such a natural imitation of lameness as to impose on most people. But here, in the case of a single solitary young one, she instantly altered her plan, and adopted the most simple and effectual means for its preservation." D. T.

Greatfield, 8 mo. 6, 1832.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

ON PROVENDER.

Owing to the want of a full supply of spring rains, to fill up the under-math of our meadows, (although the spring showers were frequent, yet they were light,) our crops of hay are coming in light, and although the early mowings have been well secured, yet since the 20th July, the weather has been precarious, so that our late mowings will be at least partially damaged, and in all will not make more than two thirds of an ordinary crop. We have already heard of its selling at ten dollars in the meadows. In order to provide against its scarcity next spring, we recommend to our farmers to cut their grain as close to the ground as practicable to obtain the longest straw, and to salt their wheat, rye, oats, and leave their corn stalks in the mow—and at the commencement of foddering to get themselves cutting boxes to cut up all their straw, corn stalks and even hay, in order to make them spend well.

Wheat, is said by farmers who have tried it to gain 4 per cent. in weight, beside making fodder of the straw nearly equal to clover hay, although it thrashes harder for it. H.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Extracts from the letter of a correspondent.

THE MADEIRA NUT.

"A friend of mine has had entire success in grafting the Madeira nut on black walnut stocks; and he alleges that it bears fruit the better for being so treated." My correspondent, who is a reader of this journal, will oblige me by stating at what time and in what manner this grafting was performed; and whether the failures in setting those grafts, are more numerous than in setting those of other fruit trees?

PLUGGING TREES WITH SULPHUR.

"The plugging of trees with sulphur to drive off insects, is so futile that not one case in a hundred is successful." Details of more experiments on this subject would be very desirable.—Almost every fruit tree which we cultivate suffers severely from the depredations of insects; and if sulphur is a remedy, it is quite time that it was better understood, and more generally practiced. It is to be presumed that those who have protected their trees in this manner, have made further experiments; and if they continue to be successful, there is scarcely any discovery of greater consequence to the orchardist and gardener. Our pear trees lose branch after branch, by the fire blight; our peach trees are attacked at the root by *Ægeria*; and the nectarine in addition to this evil has to submit to the ravages of the *Curculio*, as well as the plum, the cherry, and the apricot. The quince trees and the young apple trees have another enemy that often proves fatal to them, in the *Saperda bivitata* or the borer; while our orchards with most of the kinds noted, are despoiled of their leaves by the caterpillar, or checked in their growth by the *Aphis*.

Notwithstanding the discouraging remark of my correspondent, I have plugged two apple trees with sulphur, not altogether without hopes of expelling the *aphis*; and I intend in due season to make known the result to the readers of this journal. I hope many others will also find it convenient in this manner to deny or affirm the benefits of a practice which has been strongly recommended.

To prove the efficacy of sulphur conclusively, however, will require some care: insects sometimes suddenly desert trees without having been medicated. The *aphis* has enemies which at times soon destroy the whole colony; and the *larvæ* of other insects, often when ready to enter the *pupa* state, disappear without notice. We must therefore be on the alert, or this question will not be satisfactorily settled.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

LIGHTNING RODS.

I have a barn one hundred feet long and thirty-two feet wide, which I wish to secure from the danger of lightning by lightning rods. Will some correspondent of the Genesee Farmer, or any one else who *knows*, give me a little instruction on the subject through the medium of that paper?

What should be the size of the rod? How many would be necessary to secure a building of that dimension? How far should the rod project above the building? and how fastened to it? How far should it descend into the ground? &c. &c.

I hope some one will answer the above inquiries, and give all other necessary particulars relative to the subject. H.

From the American Farmer, of April 20.

WHAT IS CHEAT OR CHESS?

By David Thomas of Cayuga Co. N. Y.

Botanists, the only persons qualified to describe this plant, and to show its affinities to other plants, have agreed to call it *Bromus secalinus*, it being one of sixty-six enumerated species which constitute the genus, *Bromus*. Botanists also agree that it is a perfect plant, growing exclusively from its own seed,—and not a monstrosity, depending for its existence on the disease of another plant. It is a native of Europe, and appears like many *other weeds* to have been naturalized through the carelessness and inattention of farmers.

Others, who appear to be not botanists, have arrived at different conclusions. Some of the discrepancies among this class of observers, will be exhibited in the following extracts:

1. "I repeat my firm conviction that cheat or darnel is degenerated *wheat*." Am. Farmer, Vol. 13, page 385.

2. "In Scania, as formerly in Britain, *rye* was supposed to degenerate into [cheat.]" Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants.

3. "My *oats* appeared to be utterly destroyed.—However, about a month afterwards I observed abundant signs of renovation in the multitude of young shoots springing up, not out of the earth, but *from the joints of the* [*oats*, which when ripe proved to be] all cheat." Am. Farmer, Vol. 13, page 337.

4. "The circumstance of fine *timothy* meadows turning into cheat, can be attested by men of the first character and information." Am. Farm. Vol. 13, p. 371.

From these conclusions, I wish to express my dissent—courteously and respectfully, however—remembering that though I *differ* from those witnesses on *one* subject, I probably *agree* with them on *twenty* other subjects. All of them, without doubt, believe what they have written; but the testimony when bro't together, proves more (I should think) than any one of them would be willing to adopt as his own belief. According to their evidence, cheat springs from no less than *four* different kinds of plants, not one of which belongs to the same genus that cheat does; and to show (what has never been shown) that one plant may degenerate into another genus, would be a trifle compared with those metamorphoses.

Those who have not carefully studied the nature and affinities of plants, can hardly comprehend the extravagance of such a doctrine. With the nature and affinities of quadrupeds, our farmers are better acquainted. It may be difficult to select cases from the animal kingdom, exactly parallel to this *quadruple* transmutation into cheat; yet as these *four* kinds of *gramina*, belong to the same natural order in botany, we may choose *four* kinds of quadrupeds from the same natural order in zoology, all of which shall be as likely to degenerate into a *fifth* kind, as it is for *wheat*, *rye*, *oats*, and *timothy*, all to degenerate into *cheat*. What say you to the notion of *bears*, *wolves*, *seals*, and *tigers* all occasionally turning into *opossums*? I know you revolt at such absurdity; and so do botanists revolt at the absurdity of *four* different plants all turning into cheat.

Some who are not prepared for *so many* transmutations, may possibly say 'because some of the witnesses are mistaken, it follows not that all are mistaken; and one of those plants may produce cheat, although the other three kinds do not produce it.'—Go on, then, and make your choice. What is the result? You reject three witnesses not less credible than the fourth, whom you believe.

Let us suppose that a candid farmer comes forward, desirous of information. The statements are laid before him; and after time for deliberation, he might, with much fitness, speak as follows:

'There are four witnesses, (or classes of witnesses) all telling different stories of the origin of cheat. It is not likely to originate in so many different ways. *No other plant have I ever known to originate in more than one way.* If there is but one way, then three of your witnesses are in error. If they have mistaken *that one way*, then they are all in error.

'I have never known a plant to spring from seed of another kind. If a lambs-quarter (pig-weed) comes up in a hill of corn, I am bound to use my best reason, if I undertake to account for its appearance. Is it more likely that the lambs-quarter grew from a grain of corn than from its own seed incidentally dropped on the ground? And is it more likely that cheat grows from a grain of wheat, than from its own seed incidentally dropped on the ground? A man who had never heard before of either supposed transmutation, would undoubtedly treat both stories alike.

'But these *four* plants have been cultivated in other countries, where they would be quite as likely to turn into cheat, as they would be in the United States. *Does wheat turn into cheat in Europe?* As far as appears, wheat in that quarter of the world,* was only supposed to turn into rye; and Linnæus who knew more of plants than all the old Greeks and Romans put together, caused an essay to be written for the purpose of exploding those doctrines. In the state of Maine, wheat was also supposed to turn to rye; but in the middle portions of the U. States under a more favorable climate, I have never heard of such a thing.

'Now, what inferences are we to draw from these facts? Did the farmers of Europe make closer observations than our farmers, when they said that wheat turns into rye? Or are our farmers more to be credited when they say that wheat turns into cheat? If these notions were founded in nature and on observation, such a difference would be most extraordinary; but not extraordinary at all if they are only founded on tradition. Some person in Europe broached one doctrine, and some person in America broached the other,—their neighbors listened, and talked, but none scrutinized the matter, as became the votaries of science; and each notion respectively became national.

'*Does rye turn into cheat?* On this point we hear nothing *except from other countries.* But if it turns into cheat in Europe, it must also turn into cheat in America, for our climate differs not enough to nullify such a law in vegetation; and this proves either that European farmers pretend to observe what does not exist; or that American farmers on this point do not observe at all.

'*Does oats, or timothy turn into cheat?* We have no news from Europe under this head. These supposed transformations are either *novel* or *local*, and I shall leave them as I found them.

'Here then, it appears, that the notion of vegetable metamorphoses, though widely extended, varies so much in the details, that its advocates in different countries yield no support to one another. On the other hand, and *I call your attention to the contrast*, modern botanists of every nation—however much they may differ in manners, politics and religion—however remote and unknown to one another—all agree that those notions are absurdities. Now, which of these two classes ought we to believe—those who have studied and observed? or those who adhere to the tales of their childhood?

'The most respectable testimony shows that *on some farms for many years together, no cheat has been found among the wheat.* I refer to the American Farmer, Vol. 13, page 231, where "a very respectable farmer" told the Editor, that not one blade of cheat had grown on his farm in *thirty* years; and I also refer to the farms mentioned by Col. Fenwick, where cheat was *never* known to grow. Now I know that cheat will grow on wet land, and on dry land, on rich land and on poor land. I know that it grows in grain fields, in unploughed stubble fields the year after, along the fences in the edge of the grass, and round neglected heaps of manure; and in all those places year after year, unless pains are taken to destroy it. But here are three farms that produced none in thirty years.† Every farmer knows that we have all kinds of weather in thirty years that our variable climate affords, or that might be supposed to cause wheat to deteriorate. In all that time however, no wheat was hurt bad enough to turn into cheat. How was this? Did not nine-tenths of the farms in the neighborhood produce cheat? Yes. Were the winters harder on those farms than on the other *three?* No. Then it could not be the weather.—What then caused the difference?—The Editor's acquaintance "had usually, wheat of the first quality," which is not raised by *slovens*; the other "gentleman" was "a neat farmer;" and the custom of Col. Fenwick's friend was, "to have his [seed wheat] all well picked by the hands."

'But you wish me to account for the cheat that appeared at last. There are many ways in which it *might* come, and therefore, (not being present) I cannot say in which way it *did* come. The horses or cows may have gathered cheat in a neighbor's field, or at his grain stack, and scattered it after their return. That this was so *in one case*, appears probable from Col. Fenwick's statement, who found the cheat in the last year's stubble field "in tufts or bunches."

'Whoever has been in the habit of observing how *other weeds* are introduced, particularly *into new countries*, will not be surprised at the appearance of cheat in grain fields,—however, surprised he may be, that intelligent farmers should be at a loss on such occasions. Col. Fenwick's acquaintance "could give no reason for it, but expressed some astonishment." The sour dock, the mullein, and many others might be mentioned, which are quite as unaccountable as cheat. How has it happened that cockle, which accompanies our crops so pertinaciously, has never been ascribed to metamorphosis? I know not why you do not consider it a degeneracy as much as wheat.

'Finally, the doctrine of transmutation derives not *its strength* from close investigation, from well attested facts, or from sound arguments, but from impressions made on the mind when it was not in a state to assert its own independence. The ignorant are always in that state, as well as the boy who listened and believed, blending the idea with his first germs of knowledge; and sometimes, in such cases, an old error has been preferred to a new truth.'

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* "The benighted peasantry of Europe imagined that wheat was converted into cheat in poor soils *by regular gradations;* that the first change was into rye, then from rye to barley, from barley to lolium, and from lolium to bromus or cheat.—In *this country*, however, the disciples of the doctrine have spiritedly abridged it, by discarding all those intermediate stages of transmutation, as mere turplussage!" *Darlington's Florula Cestrica*, p.14.

†No term of years was mentioned by Col. F. the word "never" being used.

From the New England Farmer.

SECOND CROP GRASSES, SALIVATION OF STOCK, &c.

Farmers have, generally, been inclined to attach considerable value to the second crops of grasses, called aftermath, or rouen; and this has been particularly the case with regard to clover. Mr. Lorain, however, has thrown some doubts on the expediency of attempting to feed cattle with the rouen or second crop of this grass. We would submit the remarks on this subject to the consideration of our good practical cultivators, and should be happy if they would make our paper a vehicle for communicating their opinions on a subject of considerable importance to the agricultural interest.

"Certain it is," observed Mr. Lorain, "that when the second crop grasses, given to my cattle in the yard consisted of red clover, I

have seen them prefer eating the old straw, with which their sheds were thatched.—Nay, more; I have seen them (though naturaly quiet,) so much goaded by hunger, that they have broken the fences of my cattle yard several times in the course of one day, when a fresh supply of fresh cut, beautiful looking, second crop red clover was entirely rejected by them, and which no efforts of mine could compel them to eat.

"What may appear still more extraordinary, I have seen them, after being turned into the very fields from which this crop of clover had been cut, return in the evening tolerably well filled. Whether they have sufficient sagacity to pick out the least obnoxious part of the clover, or to gather other plants that are in some certain degree calculated to counteract the baneful effects produced by the clover, is unknown to me.—The facts are, however, correctly stated.

"I formerly believed the salivation of horses and cattle, is not altogether confined to red clover. I had observed, that in proportion as this grass predominated,in loads procured from a mixture of it with the spear grasses, my cattle confined to the yard were more or less salivated.

"Since I have removed to the back-woods, where red clover is too seldom sown, I find the horses and cattle slabber quite as much as they do where this grass has greatly prevailed. My neighbors say white clover is the cause of this. It may be, and I suspect it is the principal cause: but until the cattle be confined where they can get no other grass but white clover, nothing certain can be known of the extent of the slabbering produced by eating it.

"The spear grasses grown on a farm where soiling was extensively practised by me, consisted principally of timothy, orchard, and green grasses, with some little oat grass. It clearly appeared, that if these grasses be in any degree affected by the cause which produces salvation, it can be but little, as the second crops were found capable of correcting the profuse slabbering, certainly introduced into my practice by red clover. These grasses when mixed with clover, never failed to effect this valuable purpose, and that too, as far as this could be determined by the eye, in due proportion to the quantity of them which happened to be mixed with the clover, brought in with them for feeding the cattle and horses in the yards.

"The cause of salivation has been too long sought in the different weeds which spring up among the clover in various soils. I have, however, been in the habit of sowing the seed of this plant plentifully. The clover of consequence stood thick on the ground. This introduced much shade, which together with the frequent use of the scythe, had so far destroyed weeds, that in some places, few, if any were to be found: still, the second and third crop clover mowed from those places, were equally injurious to cattle and horses.

"This disease is checked by the first white frost that is seen to cover the grass in the fall. If the frosts succeed each other tolerably quick, it, with the Hessian fly, and all flies disappear. I have seen a heavy white frost put an immediate stop to every appearance of salivation among horses and cattle. When this however, was not followed by other frosts, slabbering soon recommenced, and continued till it was again checked by the same cause. May we not infer, from this, that if the farmer deferred cutting his second crop clover, until frost checked the slabbering among his cattle,that all the grass mowed until salivation again commenced would make valuable hay?—Until now, however, I have never thought of this, although I have often observed that cattle and horses grazed on second crop clover gathered flesh as fast as any other second crop grass, after white frost puts a stop to salivation.

"Horses and cattle gather but little flesh when grazed on red clover, during the season for salivation. Cows immediately fail in their milk. The butter made while slabbering continues is generally bad, and some cattle and horses fall away greatly even in luxuriant pastures of this grass."

Abel Seymour, in a communication originally published in the American Farmer, and republished in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. p. 19, attributes the cause of salivation in stock to their feeding on grass covered with mould or fungus. And he says in substance that an attentive observer may frequently perceive streaks of blue mould on the grass, and by reviewing it more closely with a magnifying glass, he can distinguish two complete rows of mushrooms or fungi, one on each edge of the spear grass; and cattle and horses, by swallowing these excrescences with their food, become afflicted with the disease alluded to. Some have thought the disorder caused by the webs of spiders; some that it was caused by a poisonous plant called lobelia, or Indian tobacco. Lovett Peters, Esq. whose communication on this subject was published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. p. 58, was of opinion that "the slavers of horses is caused by their eating a kind of grass of second growth, making its appearance in the fore part of July, much resembling oats, which come up in the fall, after the crop has been taken off the ground."

In the second volume of Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, (pages 350 to 358) are published two communications, "On the Salivary Defluxions in Horses." Mr. Abraham Perlee was the author of one of these communications, and Mr. William Baldwin the other. Mr. Perlee attributed the disorder to a plant called the spotted spurge, *Euphorbia maculata.* This writer was of opinion that the evil was not produced by clover, and assigns as a reason for such a belief, "its not having occurred for many years after clover had been extensively cultivated, and not occurring at all in many places, where horses are pastured almost altogether on clover." A botanical description of the Euphorbia is given in the N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. p. 78.

Dr. William Baldwin, of Wilmington, Delaware, in the same article says, "Dr. Barton informed me that he believed several vegetables had a similar effect with the Euphorbia in producing *slavers:* and that he had known this disagreeable disease produced by dry clover, which he snpposed to be in a diseased state."

It appears then that the cause or causes of this deleterious effect are not ascertained to any degree of certainty, and we think the topic deserving and admitting of further elucidation.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We shall be pleased to receive for the Farmer the description and drawing of the Plum alluded to by our correspondent.

"*Anti-Wheat turn to Chess,*" and some other communications have been received, and will be published next week.

There are several valuable correspondents of the Farmer from whom we have not heard recently. We hope they will soon resume their pens. We would particularly invite contributions from the unknown "FARMER," who furnished the article on "*Summer Fallows, &c.*" in No. 30.

THE CHOLERA.

The following table shows the whole number of cases and deaths which have occurred in this village.

Date.	New Cases.	Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Cases.
July 12	1	0	0	1
13	0	1	1	0
14	2	0	0	3
15	0	1	2	3
23	2	2	4	5
24	2	0	4	7
25	1	1	5	8
26	5	1	6	13
27	9	1	7	22
28	6	3	10	28
29	11	5	15	39
30	13	4	19	52
31	22	3	22	74
August 1	12	2	24	86
2	6	2	26	92
3	1	0	26	93
4	7	4	30	100
5	4	2	32	104
6	9	3	35	113
7	5	3	38	118
8	12	4	39	130
9	14	2	43	144
10	11	1	44	155
11	14	2	46	169
12	9	3	49	178
13	10	1	50	188
14	23	7	57	211
15	26	11	68	237
16	15	4	72	251
17	22	6	78	273
18	18	2	80	291
19	7	3	83	298
20	19	1	84	317
21	16	2	86	333
22	11	3	89	344

ELECTION NOTICE.

A GNEERAL Election is to be held in the county of Monroe on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy i annexed. Dated at Rochester, this 30th day of July, 1832.

E. M. PARSONS, *Sheriff.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election in this State, to be holden on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to be elected.

And also, that a senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in the place of Philo C. Fuller, Jr. whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

A. C. FLAGG, *Sec'y of State.*

To the Sherif of the county of Monroe.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of a Representative to Congress from the 28th Congressional District; and that 42 Electors of President and Vice-President are to be chosen at the general election: Also, for the choice of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vaanciesounty ncci officers which may exist.

JAPAN WRITING INK—ALSO,
MAYNARD & NOYE'S superior Black and Red Ink—for sale at No. 6, State-st.
HOYT, PORTER & CO.

NEWSPAPER MANUFACTORY.

The London Times contains the following extract of a work lately published, with the explanatory notes attached:

"The establishment of *The Times* newspaper is an example, on a large scale of a manufactory in which the division of labor, both mental and bodily is admirably illustrated, and in which also the effect on the domestic economy is well exemplified. It is scarcely imagined, by the thousands who read that paper in various quarters of the globe, what a scene of organized activity the factory presents during the whole night, or what a quantity of talent and mechanical skill is put in action for their amusement and information.* Nearly a hundred persons are employed in this establishment; and during the session of Parliament, at least 12 reporters are constantly attending the Houses of Commons & Lords; each in his turn, after about half an hour's work, returning to translate into ordinary writing the speech he has just heard and noted in short-hand. In the mean time fifty compositors are constantly at work, some of whom have already set up the begining whilst others are committing to type the yet undried manuscript of the continuation of a speech, whose middle portion is travelling to the office in the pocket of a hasty reporter, and whose eloquent conclusion is, perhaps, at that very moment making the walls of St. Stephen's vibrate with the applause of its hearers. These congregated types, as fast as they are composed, are passed in portions to other hands; till at last the scattered fragments of the debate, forming, when united with the ordinary matter, eight and forty columns, re-appear in regular order on the platform of the printing press. The hand of man is now to slow for the demands of his curiosity, but the power of steam comes to his assistance. Ink is rapidly supplied to the moving types by the most perfect mechanism—four attendants incessantly introduce the edges of large sheets of white paper, to the junction of the two great rollers, which seem to devour them with unsatiated appetite, other rollers convey them to the type already inked, and having brought them into rapid and successful contact, re-deliver them to four other assistants, completely printed by the almost momentary touch. Thus, in one hour, 4000 sheets of paper are printed on one side; and an impression of 12,000 copies, from about 300,000 moveable pieces of metal, is produced to the public in six hours."

*"The author of these pages, with one of his friends, was recently induced to visit this most interesting establishment, after midnight, during the progress of a very imporant debate. The place was illuminated with gas, and was as light as the day:—there was neither noise nor bustle:—and the visitors were received with such calm and polite attention, that they did not, until afterwards, become sensible of the inconvenience which such intruders, at a moment of the greatest pressure, must occasion, nor reflect that the tranquillity which they admired, was the result of intense and regulated occupation. But the effects of such checks in the current of business will appear on recollecting that, as 4,000 newspapers are printed off on one side within the hour, every minute is attended with a loss of 66 impressions. The quarter of an hour, therefore, which the stranger may think it not unreasonable to claim for the gratification of his curiosity (and to him this time is but a moment,) may cause a failure in the delivery of 1,000 copies, and disappoint a proportionate number of expectant readers, in some of our distant towns, to which the morning papers are despatched by the earliest and most rapid conveyance of each day.

"The note is inserted with the further and more general purpose of calling the attention of those, especially foreigners, who are desirous of inspecting our larger manufactories, to the chief cause of the difficulty which frequently attends their introduction. When the establishment is very extensive, and its departments skillfully arranged, the exclusion of visitors arises, not from any illiberal jealousy, nor, generally, from any desire of concealment, which would, in most cases be absurd; but from the substantial inconvenience and loss of time, throughout an entire series of well combined operations, which must be occasioned even by short and casual interruptions."

Power of Imagination.—Whelpley, in his Triangle, on the authority of Erasmus, tells this story of seven men who went to take a ride one clear, fine day, with Poole.

As they were riding along the road, Poole, to make himself sport, looked up into the heavens, and suddenly crossing himself in pretended surprise, declared he saw in the sky a monstrous dragon with fiery horns, and his tail turned up in a circle. They all, very much astonished at the declaration, looked up but saw nothing. "Can't you see it," continued Poole, "*It is there!* You must certainly be blind. Amazing! How terribly it looks. Don't you see it yet?—Oh! I never saw such a sight in all my life before. You certainly must see it." In short, after a while, one a little more credulous than the rest, said, I think I do see it. Yes, yes—I see it plainly. At this, another fancied he saw it. And, says Erasmus, some, by force of imagination, others fearing they should be thought less sharp-sighted than the rest, confessed they saw it; and they soon all came in without a dissenting voice. The next day a particular account of the prodigy was published in the papers, authenticated by a testimony of six or seven credible men.

JEFFERSON'S RESIDENCE.—The mansion house at Monticello was built and furnished in the days of his prosperity.—In its dimensions, its architecture, its arrangements, and ornaments it is such a one as becomes the character and fortune of the man. It stands upon an elliptic plan, formed by cutting down the apex of a mountain; and, on the west, stretching away to the north and south commands a view of the Blue Ridge for a hundred and fifty miles, and brings under the eye one of the boldest and most beautiful horizons in the world; while on the east it presents an extent of prospect, bounded only by the spherical form of the earth on which nature seems to sleep in eternal repose, as if to form one of her finest contrasts with the rude and rolling grandeur of the west. In the wide prospect, and scattered to the north and south, are several detached mountains which contribute to animate and diversify this enchanting landscape, among them, to the south, Willis's mountain, which is so interestingly depicted in his notes. From this summit the philosopher was wont to enjoy that spectacle, among the sublimest of nature's operations, the looming of the distant mountains; and to watch the motions of the planets, and the greater revolutions of the celestial sphere. From this summit too the patriot could look down, with uninterrupted vision, upon the wide expanse of the world around, for which he considered himself born; and upward to the open and vaulted heavens which he seemed to approach, as if to keep him continually in mind of his high responsibility. It is a prospect in which you see and feel, at once, that nothing mean or little could live. It is a scene fit to nourish those great and high-souled principles which formed the elements of his character, and was a most noble and appropriate post, for such a sentinel, over the rights and liberties of man.—WM. WIRT.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership in the seed business, and they assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. It is the intention of the subscribers to erect an elegant Greenhouse in connection with this establishment, where a choice collection of new, rare, and beautiful flowering plants will be supplied from the New-York Botanic Garden upper end of Broadway; and also from the same establishment the best sorts of Flowering shrubs, Garden roses, Hardy perennial plants, Double Dahlias, Chinese Pœonias, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Trees for the streets, &c. &c. They have just received from London, a large importation of garden and flower seeds the growth of 1831, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Radish, Pease, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.; and also from Glasgow, Hawthorn quicks for Hedges, Red moss, White moss, and White Provence roses. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms, and all orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to.

SMITH & HOGG,
New-York, May 1832. No. 388, Broadway.

SEED WHEAT.

THE subscriber having had a very uncommon production, both in quantity and quality, in two crops in succession, of the *White Bald Indiana Wheat*, feels no hesitation in recommending with the fullest confidence the said Wheat, to his brother Farmers, as the best sort now in use in this country for seed, particularly for good fallow ground; the growth being similar to the old kind of red chaff, but fills much heavier. The crop of 1831, gave about double to that of the Red Chaff, or White Flint, on no better ground; that of 1832 is at least one quarter more, from the same style of land, than either of the other kinds, and of better quality. Also this wheat having been raised for two seasons on the stiff marle soil, on the Big Ridge, will make a favorable exchange for many different soils of land, in this country. Great care has been taken to weed and prepare a part of this year's crop of said wheat in good order for seed. From eight to ten hundred bushels will be cleaned and ready for sale, at the barn of the subscriber, and also at the barn of Mr. Elias Beach; both near together, on the Big Ridge, near the Canal, about 5 miles west of Rochester, by the 1st of September, (some probably before.) Also, about three hundred bushels of the *White Flint Wheat*, of very fine quality for seed, growth of 1832, on the marle soil, will be cleaned and ready for sale at my barn, by 1st September.

JNO. LAKE.
Greece, Mon. co., N. Y. Aug. 14, 1832. 34-4w